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SUNDAY,  
DECEMBER 7, 1963

## Marginal Column By COMMENTATOR

**SEVENTEEN** years ago this week a great German writer (though born unknown outside his native country) committed suicide in his hotel room in Geneva, Switzerland. A few days earlier, Kurt Tucholski had written to Arnold Zweig in Haifa, who was publishing in English what Zweig's right in one of the pamphlets of the German emigre, "Die Neue Weltbücher". It is one of the most moving and profound messages in recent history.

**TUCHOLSKI'S** letter is perhaps the bitterest and most despairing. It contains harsh and unjustified words about socialism and the causes of its defeat in the struggle against Hitler, as well as the Jews' "who had not put up a fight" against the Nazis. But neither did the writer spare himself and his self-chosen was, if possible, sharper and more pointed than what he said about others — individuals, groups and society in general. He had just read a new book by Dostoevsky and Avram ben-Hanoch, "La révolution nécessaire", one of those works that anticipated the "need for roots" a trend which became more fashionable after the Second World War. A lifelong fellow traveller, he had not been converted to Zionism, neither did Judaism mean anything to him. But he had at least reached the point at which he realized that something had been radically wrong with his attitude towards his people all those years, that one must "really start completely all over again"; and that this "could not be on the lines of that Stalin who was betraying his sides and gradually smothering us..."

**WHEN** Arnold Zweig replied, Tucholski was already dead and his answer served as an epitaph. He welcomed the fact that Tucholski had realized even at that late hour that something like a Jewish question did indeed exist, and that it was a task to be solved by the Jewish people, before they could even try to take their place in the politics, the social or the literary life of other nations. He explained that of Tucholski's desperation and bitterness by the indispensable fact that he had never given himself full account of his Jewishness. He had solved the German question and the social question for himself, but he had purposefully avoided the Jewish question. And when Tucholski responded, it was too late. The shock had been too great.

**TWELVE** years after this exchange of letters Zweig returned from this country to Eastern Germany. Hitler had been defeated, and over there, he was told a new Germany was to arise from the ruins, built by a new and purged generation unacquainted by race hatred and fascism, animated by the humanist theory (or rather schema) of the great leader of nations. Here, in Israel, he had been a foreign language writer, unable to find his place in the cultural life and society (which probably was not entirely his fault) but over there he was received with open arms and raised to the leadership of cultural organizations. His old books were reprinted in large editions, and he was given preferential treatment due to one of the most prominent literary figures of the régime. He represented progressive German culture in Paris, Prague, Moscow and elsewhere, and this time the homonymy seemed to last.

**BUT** the other day we were again told that Arnold Zweig had got into hot water. Once more Jews have become suspect ("Vadischwitz"). Tucholski need to say? He is an old man now and the political police in these parts incidentally, people over 60: their productivity in labour camps appears to be too low, and their memory is not up to standard; they might have difficulties in preserving their parts for a show trial. Yet even as Arnold Zweig is not to be carried in Tucholski's old "Walkabout" Lichtenstein-Littmann, an ex-Nazi Colonel, calls the tune and the whole atmosphere is in the progressive Eastern world distinctly recalls the Tisseman affair, so well described in one of Zweig's early books, "Ritual Murder in Hungary..."

Jerusalem, December 7.

## Communist Raid Repelled as Ike Leaves Korea

**YOKOHAMA**, Saturday (Continued). — The American Fifth Air Force reported today that it had repelled the "surprise night raid" of aircraft of the Korean People's Army that attacked the Korean air base at Kunsan.

The 12 planes taken to Kunsan camp, in southern Korea, included Major General Munro, who succeeded Hachard as Commander-in-Chief of the General Union of Korean Workers. Col. Lorraine, legal adviser to the High and Petty Soviets, Secretary of the Council of Party on whose advice the Bay recently rejected French proposals for Tunisian autonomy by stages.

The French Foreign Office said the measures were purely temporary. French sources said Tunisian trade union leaders last night had sent some extreme Nationalists charts.

The French Protectorate was today in the throes of a three-day strike called by the General Workers' Union as a result of Hachard's murder. The 35-year-old union leader was found hatched to death in a road south of Tunis, the capital.

**Docks Paralysed**

Reinforced police patrolled Tunis after an all-night curfew. The city was calm though effects of the strike call were apparent. Work in the Tunis docks was at a complete standstill and public transport services were cut. The Tunis food market was closed and long queues formed near the few stores which brought milk, meat and vegetables into the city.

More than 100,000 persons stayed away from work, bus services operated almost normally with French staff. Many Arab drivers also kept their trucks down.

The French Foreign Office said the strike was more effective in the port than in the rest of the country, because of miners and around workers in Sidi Bouzid stayed away from work. The French Foreign Office said the strike was not yet over.

Mr. Pierre Benoît, Foreign Minister, claimed his intention to visit Korea in a speech entitled "Ending the War in Korea." His Democratic Party colleague, Mr. André Gide, also spoke much of the peace movement.

The British Foreign Office was gratified that Mr. Hachard expressed himself against "spreading the war."

During his visit Mr. Hachard declined to make any public appearance before the Korean public, except a short press conference with Mr. Rhee, in Allied positions after the front and to rear bases. He conferred with many Allied military leaders.

## Makleff Takes Over Command Today as New Army Chief

By SRAYA SHAPIRO, POST Military Correspondent

**TEL AVIV**, Saturday. — Although the resignation of the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Yigael Yadin, was acted upon by higher authorities without public explanation, the possibility of leaving the Army was foreseen no surprise in Army quarters as long as a year ago and caused at least some uneasiness.

The immediate cause for his departure, however, is of lesser importance than the general principles involved in the case. Rav-Aluf Yadin himself is known to be in favour of periodical rotation of senior Army officers including the post of Chief of Staff. A Chief of Staff, he once explained to his staff, can only succeed if he sets out with a clear notion of a programme to fulfil. When he has achieved his goal, he should give way to another man. A Chief of Staff despite his personal qualities has his miseries which must influence his subordinates' way of thinking and make them overlook solutions not obvious to the commander.

He was irreplacable. An Army must be trained on the assumption that no man is irreplacable. There should be a pool of men of every rank capable of taking up responsible positions in every service at a moment's notice. That principle would not have served well if the post of the Chief of Staff remained quasi-permanently bestowed on one person. A vague indication that the outgoing Chief of Staff was already paving the way for Rav-Aluf Mordechai Makleff as his successor could be inferred from the fact that ten months ago, when Aluf Makleff left to study in Great Britain and the U.S., no Deputy Chief of Staff was appointed, for it would have been awkward for a new Chief of Staff to find

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## Season's Rainfall Below Normal

By TAL AVIV, Saturday. — Rainfall this season is expected to be from 25 per cent to 40 per cent below average, it was learned from meteorological sources yesterday. The weather man stressed, however, that this does not mean that there will be a drought, and they point out that long-range weather forecasting is not yet accurate.

So far this season a deficiency of rain has been recorded, while temperatures have been slightly under normal, apart from the sharp conditions experienced during the past week, when temperatures rose above normal and humidity was below average.

The climate which has been experienced throughout the country for the past few days resulted from the lack of influx of cold air into the eastern Mediterranean area, and the weak general circulation which brought no cyclone of climatic disturbances into this region. Southern Europe, on the other hand, and especially Italy and the north of France, last week experienced very cold weather, with snow and blizzards. While a depression was centred over the western Mediterranean, bringing cold air to that region, a warm ridge penetrated the central and northern regions, bringing on "normal" weather.

On Sunday, Mr. Ben Gurion, held a dinner in honour of the Chiefs of Staff and senior army officers. The Mediterranean Corps and the press were pleased. It was hosted here.

Curiously, despite what will be the normality of "normal" weather, the forecast for

## Australia: Labor Wins Victoria State Elections

**MELBOURNE**, Saturday (Continued). — The French authorities today avoided what they called terrorist threats for Thursday's announcement of Federal election results for Tuesday night, Victoria trade unions

and Labor's victory in the Victorian state elections today, giving the fourth of Australia's state Labor government. The others are New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania.

Labor governed Victoria previously without a majority in the House with the support of Independents.

Near the close of the counting at midnight Labor had won 11 new seats and retained 24. These 25 seats will give Labor an absolute majority in the State Legislative Assembly, which has 50 members.

## Strong Protest Made On Legation Bulletin

A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced yesterday that the Czech Charge d'Affaires in Israel, Mr. Alois Bartusek, was called to the Foreign Ministry in Tel Aviv on Friday morning when a sharp protest was delivered to him verbally concerning the libel against the Government of Israel and its personnel which had appeared in the Information Bulletin of the Czech Legation, Mr. Walter Ryant, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, strongly requested Mr. Bartusek not to repeat such an act in the future.

It is understood that during the meeting M. Bartusek protested to Mr. Ryant against the throwing of a stone bomb at the Legation building on Thursday night.

**LEAVES NO TRACES**

**TEL AVIV**, Saturday. — The bomb which was thrown near the Czechoslovak Legation last Thursday evening left no traces, police reported today. They assume the bomb consisted of a stick of dynamite to which a fuse was attached.

**Sasson to Leave Post In Turkey for Italy**

**TEL AVIV**, Saturday. — The appointment of Mr. Eliash Sasson, Israeli Minister to Turkey, as Minister to Rome was announced by the Foreign Ministry tonight. Mr. Sasson is to take up his new appointment in January.

**MR. MOSHE TAL**, present Minister to Rome, will leave his post on December 16. Until the arrival of the new envoy a month later, Mr. Eliash Halevi, Counsellor at the Legation, will act as Charge d'Affaires. No new Envoy to Ankara has yet been named. If Mr. Sasson leaves Ankara before a new Minister arrives, Mr. Yochanan Meron will act as Charge d'Affaires.

**Impasse Threatens Election Of Second President Tomorrow**

By MOSHE BRILLIANT, POST Parliamentary Correspondent

There are no prospects for breaking the deadlock between supporters of the Mapai candidate, Mr. Yitzhak Ben Zvi, and the Religious Bloc nominee, Rabbi Mordechai Nurock, in the election of a President by the Knesset in Jerusalem tomorrow.

**Citrus Planters Irrigate Groves**

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## Prague Asks Kubovy's Recall for 'Spying'

**LONDON**, Saturday (Continued). — Czechoslovakia today demanded the immediate recall of Dr. Arye L. Kubovy, Israeli Minister to Prague, on charges of interfering in Czechoslovak internal affairs and with having "espionage contacts" with Rudolf Slansky and other Jewish Communist leaders who were hanged last Wednesday after being convicted of treason. Prague Radio announced this evening.

In a note handed to the Israeli Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Ezer Shabtai, by the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, Viliam Strýček, it was said that the activities of the Israel Legation since its establishment of diplomatic relations with Prague in 1948, "overstepped the limits imposed on diplomatic activities by international law."

After Dr. Kubovy's arrival in May 1961, the note said, the interference of the Israel Legation and of the envoy himself in Czechoslovak internal affairs "assumed a character which forced the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry to protest sharply against it."

The Israel envoy has reportedly, and in a way unusual in diplomatic relations, tried to spread the information that members of various groups of Czechoslovak citizens, leading officials of the Czechoslovak Government, were outvoted on the Prague issue in the Mapai Political Committee last week. The Hakkibut Hameuhad theorist, Mr. Yitzhak Tabenkin, who opened a trial against the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry to protest sharply against it.

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Mr. David Louis, member of the Jewish Agency Executive in New York, and Mrs. David Louis, his wife, will be here on Friday. Also here on Friday were Mr. Louis Rapaport and Mr. A. Hirschman, members of the Jewish General Council, returning from the U.S.

A memorial meeting to mark the anniversary of the death of Dr. Leib Jaffe, Rector of the Hebrew University, will be held at 10 a.m. Saturday at the Auditorium of the Hebrew University, the Hebrew Language Academy, the Israel Institute of the Jewish Agency. The Rector, Professor B. Meir, will preside. Mr. S. Reznick will deliver a eulogy. Invitations from Kfar Shalem and Dr. L. E. Seidenberg on "A Life of Service to Zion" will be given by Dr. J.W. Mischeloff.

Dr. N. Kalish will speak on "Humanity Stands at Terra Santa" during the annual meeting of the American Amateur Astronomers Association.

An exhibition of woodcut drawings by Jacob Yossi will be opened at the Ben Yehuda Art Show, 12 Ben Yehuda St., Tel Aviv, tomorrow at 3 p.m.

**IN MEMORIAM :****ROCKY NEMER**

Rocky Nemer, who died in a recent plane crash in England, will long be remembered by those comrades with whom he served in the Israeli Air Force during the War of Liberation. Rocky was a "Tiger's flyer." At the age of 17, before the U.S. entered the war, he left his home in Rushville, Indiana, to join the Royal Canadian Air Force. The end of World War II saw him a captain in the U.S. Air Force, a holder of the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Flying Cross with clusters.

Those who did not know Rocky might have said that he joined the Israeli Air Force out of love for flying or adventure. His wife, who survives him, can testify otherwise. They met in Rome in 1948 when Rocky was instructing at an IAF flying school there, and Maureen was a film cutter on location with a British movie company. The handsome couple met and shortly married. They continued together to Israel where Rocky served as a bomber pilot and instructor, and Maureen became a corporal in the Israeli Air Force.

Neither of them was Jewish; he, an American of German descent, she a British citizen of Irish descent.

They became attached to the country, its people and its people, and this attachment never left them, even after they returned to the U.S. and settled in a small California town. Recently, Friday night in the town of Bakersfield, they would attend services at the Jewish Community Center and not to lose touch with Jewish people.

Rocky was called back into the service in 1950, and in August of that year, when the jet fighter aircraft he was flying crashed several days before his wife was to join him in England.

May his wife and his parents find solace in the respect of friends who remember him fondly when he served with them to establish the State of Israel.

**A FRIEND**

**DE VALERA.** — Irish Premier de Valera had another eye operation last Monday in Utrecht and is now in Ireland, arranged for next Tuesday. He was born yesterday.

**ON THE AIR**

**PROGRAMS OF MR. DAVID 200**  
TEL AVIV: 12.30 a.m. — 12.45 a.m.  
MONDAY, TUESDAY, 7 a.m. — 7.45 a.m.  
12.30 a.m. 12.45 a.m. Arabic Program  
Program (including News) 8.00 a.m. 8.15 a.m.  
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JUSTICE has been mocked

in Prague. Eleven men have

been sent to the gallows for

having betrayed a cause which

in fact they had

served fanatic

MORTEM faithfully and in blind

faith all their

life. The Golos

of Prague has reappeared in a new and more frightening form, and his present masters had to use unheard-of devices to overpower him. They may have some nightmares, though at the thought of who will be the next victim.

One fact emerges clearly from the history of the 35 years since the Bolshevik revolution: Lenin's slogan of "ideological unification" has not succeeded. The State has obstinately refused to either away, democracy has become tyranny, and Stalin's "Bolshevik-Trotskyites" must be liquidated even now and then.

The story of the five-year plan, "Pyatletnik," is accompanied by a no less comprehensive story of the "Tschakas," those purges which began with the suicide of Yoffe and Tantchik and reached their climax in 1939 at the first of the mock trials against Zinov'ev, Kammer and others. In the light of the Prague terminology, it is not without significance that the authorized "History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union" consistently refers to Trotsky as "the chief instigator and ringleader of this gang of assassins and spies," as "Judas Trotsky" in fact. And the pattern, well known by now, was set when Raikin and others at the Moscow trials called their former associates "mad dogs" and a "counter-revolutionary Fascist band."

All that can be said of this callous travesty of justice and democracy has been said. Nor can much be added to the comments on the anti-Zionist and anti-Israel aspect of this latest trial. As in the case of Raikin, we shall no doubt be presented with a large volume containing a full record of the proceedings, including the evidence of Rudolf Slansky-Salmann who, as reports tell us, "confessed like an automaton" for three and a half hours. Anti-semitism, of course, is utterly foreign to Bolshevik doctrine, and no importance attaches, for instance, to the fact that the Soviet Export Film Company has acquired in Germany the film distribution license for the infamous Nazi version of "Jud Sues" to be shown, as the Socialist French "Populaire" reports, throughout the Middle East, together with the anti-British "Uncle Krueger" another Nazi production.

The fantastic tales about a Zionist-Israeli conspiracy are part of a pattern whose ultimate political aim is not even thinly veiled. This aspect, however, may have salutary effects on the political scene in Israel. At the conference of the National Council of Mapam which is to open on Wednesday, the contesting groups will have to make up their mind. There has been much heart-searching in them days, and one can well imagine how exasperated some of these labour representatives must feel under the shadow of a trial where, in short, as it were, they themselves were in the dock. The issue before them is quite plain. It is the question whether the Zionist movement, to which so many of them have given a lifetime of devoted work, is to receive its directives from Moscow.

It is perhaps futile to speculate on ulterior motives; but Mapam leaders might ask themselves whether behind the vicious attacks on Israel there is not a subconscious feeling that forces are here at work which will lead to a revaluation of the 19th century coinage of nationalism and socialism; and that in this struggle of ideas the little country of Israel may become a more formidable opponent than the giants of Imperialist capitalism.

**U.S. Recalls Locke Over Policy Rift**

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — The State Department said last night that it had asked Mr. Edwin Locke, U.S. Ambassador to the Middle East, to return to Washington for "consultations." He is expected next Monday night.

The Department's spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, answered questions by reporters said,

"There are obviously differences in viewpoint" between Mr. Locke and the Department.

It was learned here that Mr. Locke's recall was decided on after he made a speech in Beirut publicly calling for more American grants and loans to Middle East countries. He diverts all American economic and technical aid to the Middle East countries.

Informed officials said that during this stay in the Middle East, the envoy had had discussions with many American diplomats here, including U.S. Minister to Lebanon Harold Bishop.

## THE WEEK IN THE KNESSET Arithmetic and the Presidency

By GERDA LUFT

WHEN the Mapai a fortnight ago adopted Mr. Ben-Gurion as a candidate for the post of second President of Israel the public and many M.K.s thought his election was a foregone conclusion. They remembered easily that the election of the President demanded only a simple majority in the House and were under the impression they would be able to gather the necessary votes.

But a careful study of the law governing the election of the President showed that in the first voting the President needed a majority among the 120 members of the House, that is, at least 61 votes; that in case this was not obtained immediately other polls must follow and the winning candidate must have at least a majority of the members present at the time. When this became known the parties in the lobbies began to count eagerly on their fingers: so many M.K.s of Europe and the United States; so many votes to be gathered by Rabbi Nurock, the Mirabil candidate so many by Mr. Grunbaum, Mapai's candidate. How many votes will be therefore left for Mr. Ben-Gurion?

### Ad Hoc Coalition

The answer could not be given according to the general arithmetic of confidence-votes. For in the issue of the Presidency the Government coalition was no longer existent, as the Religious Bloc had come forward with their own candidate, Rabbi Nurock. Negotiations between the Religious Bloc and the General Zionists produced something like an ad hoc "coalition," both parties pledging support for Mr. Nurock. It soon transpired that neither of the candidates could count on a certain majority however, and it appeared quite possible that the election of a President might end in deadlock.

The main issue is complicated by the fact that the ballot is secret. Two or three members who return blank ballots might turn the issue, and so could the sudden switch-over of a member. A sudden cold to might upset the very delicate balance by lowering the necessary majority.

### Dramatic Moment

Thus the voting on Monday, which will consist of several secret ballots and which will take much time, might bring some dramatic moments and

prospect of being elected, and even more surprise. The last thing about it all is that the surprise might even be to the inability to elect a President. There is some hope, however, that either a compromise between parties at the last moment or sheer luck might still break the deadlock.

Opinion demanding wider functions for the President is growing stronger. Mr. Sefer of Herod has already tabled a Bill which gives the President the right to provide Cabinet meetings to ask the information on Government matters and to oblige him to open Parliament at the beginning of the annual session. All these matters will probably have much support in the Knesset. Other motions to enlarge the President's powers might follow. They cannot be introduced in a hurry and there is no prospect of their having any bearing on the present election. So far we know, however, that most of these are generally accepted once the opportunity which brought them to the surface has passed. It would be a good thing if those who voted for a more active role for the President would follow up their present initiative by sustained action after the election.

On the opposition benches we have 15 members of the Religious Bloc, 23 of the General Zionists, eight of Herod, 13 of Mapai and five Communists. That makes a total of 64 votes but does not amount to a majority for one candidate, because the vote will be split between Rabbi Nurock and Mr. Grunbaum. Moreover, the calculation is based on full attendance by all members, which is at least problematical. The Communists and those General Zionists who are in Europe will return for the voting but not the three General Zionists at present in the United States, and one of the Herod members will also be missing. This deducts at least four votes from the total. If nobody falls ill the Knesset will see 114 members in their seats on Monday and the candidate will then need at least 57 votes to win.

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